





# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. F. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1882.

## Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1872, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,  
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,  
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,  
GEORGE N. FOLK,  
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,  
O. C. POOL,  
Of Pasquotank.

JOHN A. MOORE,  
Of Halifax.

FRANK H. DARBY,  
Of New Hanover.

W. A. GUTHRIE,  
Of Cumberland.

L. F. CHURCHILL,  
Of Bathurst.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,  
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,  
Of New Hanover.

## STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

While in attendance at the state convention, we had the pleasure of meeting many of our old friends of the state, who have been battling for right and justice for the past fourteen years, and to-day stand ready to again throw their whole weight in the good cause, and continue there until right triumphs over wrong, truth over falsehood, and the ballot over the bulldozer's pistol. These men show by their looks that they are determined to have justice, and will no longer submit to the outrages that have been heaped upon them in the past.

We had the pleasure of shaking the hand of Dr. Paleman John, editor of the *Carolinian*, of Elizabeth City, who was looking well and perfectly happy over the situation. He says the party was never stronger in the first district than it is to-day, and he speaks of large majorities for the candidates in his district. He says there can be but very little doubt of the Republican candidate being elected to congress.

Col. G. T. Wasson, the young warrior of Wayne county, and editor of the *Goldboro Star*, was on hand and gave it out that the Republicans of his part of the state intend to have a square deal. And with an honest count he pledges the second district by 12,000 majority.

Captain Goslen, editor of the *Union Republican* of Winston, made his appearance early at the convention, and worked hard for harmony, and it is through his influence, in a very great measure, that the convention was so unanimous in its action. He pledges his portion of the state to the Republicans by an increased majority. He is a good worker, and we may expect good results.

Col. T. B. Keogh, editor of the *North State* of Greensboro, acted harmoniously, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats had circulated the rumor that he was coming to the convention to raise a row. He made but one motion, which was perfectly legitimate, and when it was voted down the Colonel submitted to the majority gracefully. He is a good worker, and we may expect good results.

C. T. C. Deake, editor of the *Asheville News* the "Bacon Clam" of the newspapers of the state, was in line, and was in the very best of spirits. He promises to bring up the trans-mountain section with a large majority for the liberal ticket. It is well known that "Old Santa," never promises anything that is not faithfully carried out; therefore the west will be in line.

The *State*, the *Union Republican*, the *Times*, the *Carolinian*, the *Star*, the *News*, and the *Post*, were all represented, and worked for harmony; but the "Nestor" of Journalism of the state, was not there—Father Drake, of the *Statesville American*, was not present, to the regret of all. We heard many affectionate inquiries about him, and joined ourselves, in the general sorrow at his non-appearance. He has the best wishes of the Republican press of the state for a long and happy life. We desire him to continue our leader until success crowns our efforts to redeem the state from the present corrupt ring, and then we shall need his counsel, for it is in victory that the boys need a comradely leader.

We had the pleasure of meeting many old friends of by-gone days. One congenial friend, D. C. Pusey, of Wilmington, one of the best workers in the state, notwithstanding his "whimsical" name. Pusey is a power in politics. He carries the respect of all. May he continue to enjoy life for a thousand years.

Captain J. B. Hayes, Thomas N. Cooper, Postmaster Jenkins, J. B. Greiter, Maj. Trull of Buncombe, Ger. Bryant, of Wilkes, Col. Henderson of Davidson, Dr. Ramsay of Salisbury, Hon. W. S. Ball, and C. H. Moore, of Guilford, and Mr. Schultz of Forsyth. These gentlemen representing, in part, the great west, were on hand early, and worked manfully for the good cause, and they promise to continue the good work until victory is achieved in November next.

Captain E. K. Proctor of Robeson Sheriff Long of Richmond, Hon. O. J. Spears, the young and gallant warrior of Richmond, Major Rogers of Granville, Miss H. Buchanan of Moore, Jno. H. Hyman of Warren, Col. Thomas H. Farnell of Wake, the "Stonewall" Col. O. H. Blocker of Cumberland, representing the middle section, all brought good news to the convention, and pledged handsome majorities in November for Dockery, Folk and the whole ticket.

Hon. Orlando Hubbs, an honored leader, George H. White, Messrs. Wilson of Jones, Pope and Dunn, of Lenoir, Patrick of Green, Stanton of Wilton, Dancy of Edgecombe, Reynolds of Halifax, Thornton of Warren, W. H. Sikes of Bladen, Calton Sessoms of Sampson, A. J. Stanford of Duplin, A. V. Horrell of Pender; and of the first district, Messrs. Cox, Combs, Mcbane, Newcombe, all join in saying the east will unite and give the liberal ticket 20,000 majority, east of Raleigh.

Senator H. E. Scott, a leading anti-prohibitionist of the east, gave a splendid account of politics in his section. Our old friend, Hon. James S. Harrington, of Harnett county, one of the most faithful of Republicans, and an honored son of Harnett, a man whom those that know him best love him most, was at the convention to the satisfaction of all his old friends.

Thomas S. Lutterloh of Cumberland county, was present, and spoke in glowing terms of the future of the liberal party. He believes a grand victory awaits us in November.

It is impossible to recollect all of our many friends whom we met; but from all we received nothing but the greatest kindness and encouragement for the fight we have before us. We believe from the very best information obtainable, that the liberal independent ticket will be elected by 40,000 majority.

## THE LABORER'S CONDITION.

It is an amazing, yet incontrovertible fact that the large majority of the laboring class in the rural districts of this section of the state are compelled to pay above one hundred per cent. on the cost of the production of the necessities of life. This usury is probably the heaviest tribute paid by labor to capital anywhere on earth. It places the victim between the upper and lower millstone; between the hammer and the anvil; between the devil and the deep sea. Its operation is to discourage and demoralize him; his earnings are absorbed in the effort to live, he sees himself growing older, and his condition and prospects unimproved, and the result is that he despairs.

It is a general complaint that labor is growing scarcer and less reliable among the farmers. Can this be wondered at, when every concomitant and surrounding of the laborer is fraught with evils of such magnitude? It is perhaps the saddest thing in this world of sorrow that a man must tremulously pray that the utmost exertion of his strength will not fail to produce for himself and family a sufficiency of food. Melancholy that a man, having health and strength, and willing disposition, should be tortured with such an anxiety and doubly so, when it is caused by the diabolic and short-sighted selfishness of mammon.

As stated in a former article, the causes of these evils are three-fold, territorialism, usury and ignorance. This usury is practiced upon the laboring man mainly by and through the agency of the numerous country stores, which generally conducted on a capital of a very few hundred dollars, manage to squeeze a livelihood for their owners out of a dozen laborers in their immediate neighborhood. The stock of these wholesale merchants in the earnings of the laborer are sucked in, often passes through four or five different hands before it reaches the consumer, and each requires a profit. To illustrate: The farmer in Illinois sells the hog he has reared in the stock yard in Chicago. It is butchered and the barrel of pork passes to the jobber in New York. This comes to the wholesale commission merchant in Wilmington, who sells it in two pound chunks, delivering it on the written order of the landlord, or the security of the cropper's mortgage, to the laborer who admittedly wonders that his smoke house should be in Chicago, a thousand miles off.

It may be written down that in a community where five hundred dollars will yield a profit of five hundred, except invested in permanent improvements, is in a bad state. It does not indicate a healthy, but a highly diseased condition. The laborer may not understand political economy, but he does know that struggle and work as he may, he is on the highway to poverty. The distasteful poor house looks up largely in the vision of his

old age; and this in a country where a home is to be had for the asking. No wonder the best of that class is disappearing rapidly from our midst; and it is in this respect which makes the subject highly interesting to the wealthier classes. Among them we trust there are men, many men, who recognize the rights of labor; who acknowledge that they have a mission to work with heart and brain for those who painfully with heart and hand work for them. These have their supreme and most honorable task before them to rescue from this bondage of wretchedness and poverty, and ignorance, so many of their fellow creatures.

## COUNTY TAXES.

Will the *Star* publish the facts, while having so much to say about county government? We give below the tax levy for the past thirteen years, taken from the official records of New Hanover county:

1869, 82 cents each \$100 of property.	
1870, 294 " " " "	
1871, 87 " " " "	
1872, 424 " " " "	
1873, 264 " " " "	
1874, 50 " " " "	
1875, 90 " " " "	
1876, 50 " " " "	
1877, 100 " " " "	
1878, 75 " " " "	
1879, 87 " " " "	
1880, 63 " " " "	
1881, 64 " " " "	

The above figures show beyond dispute that since the present county government has been in existence the county taxes have been double what they were under the old system. Go on, gentlemen, we are willing to give you more of this matter. The argument of the *Star* is very poor when it has to resort to "negro," "scalawag," "carpet bagger," &c. If the *Star* will go in and argue the matter from a business standpoint, and publish nothing but the facts, we will meet them. They must give good reasons why the people of North Carolina cannot be trusted with the ballot, before we will agree with them. There is no use arguing negro rule, for the fact is there are only ten counties in the state, out of the ninety-four, where the colored people have a majority over the whites, and in five of those they always elected Democratic county commissioners. For the sake of five counties the *Star* will disfranchise eighty-nine counties.

## THE TARIFF.

The *Raleigh News and Observer*, the leading Democratic organ of the state, says: "We have at last a living issue, the Republicans having indorsed a high protective tariff in their platform."—We delight to hear the *News and Observer* use such language as the above. It is well known that the Democratic party, or the bourbon portion of it, is in favor of free trade. How could it be otherwise, while it is the party of the aristocrat, the broadcloth gent? They care nothing for protecting the mechanics of the country against the pauper labor of Europe. The poor working men do not pay any tariff out of their day's labor; it is the rich man who wears silk and satins; the millionaire who drinks imported liquors and smokes his Havana cigars; the sportsman who wears expensive jewelry, and the people who use foreign china and crockery-ware, who pay the tariff. The men who wear plain American goods, and eat and drink American productions do not pay the high tariff; therefore the Republican party supports the tariff.

The Democratic party was always the party of the rich and select few, therefore they should be free traders; but the party that believes in protecting the interests of the poor should be, as they are, in favor of a high protective tariff. Yes, "we have at last a living issue," the gauntlet is thrown down, and we shall be glad, highly delighted, if the Democratic state convention will follow the advice of its organ, and adopt a free trade plank. The more the people are advised on this important subject, the stronger will be their decision in favor of the tariff. So we now have an opportunity to appeal to the common sense of the farmer and the mechanic where his passions will not be aroused on account of the negro. And when we go to the people on live issues, such as are pointed out in the Republican platform we have no fear of their decision.

Let the silk stockings and broadcloth gentlemen continue to pay the tariff; let the women who sport in their fancy gay the tariff; let the rich who want extravagant living continue to pay the tariff. So the people can live clear of taxes what should we care. This reminds us of a joke: One of the free trade orators of the last campaign was making a speech, giving the many hardships of the tariff to the working man, he turned to a farmer in the crowd and said, "John, were it not for the tariff that shirt you have on would not have cost more than six cents a yard." John answered and said: "I suppose it must be so, if you say so, from the fact that you know all about it, but this shirt only cost me five cents a yard." The looks of that free trader were painful to behold.

If the laboring men, both mechanics and farmers, will only watch the arguments of the free trade orators they will find on a par with the one above referred to. There is no tariff on cotton or lin, there is a tariff on sugar and molasses, but that for the purpose of protecting our home industries in

sugar fields of Louisiana and Mississippi. The tariff is paid by men who are able to bear the luxuries of life—they are able and should be required to pay it. The rich men of New York are free traders, because they know that the state of New York pays more of the tariff than the whole of the balance of the United States put together. Jay Gould and William Vanderbilt pay more of the tariff than the whole of the state of North Carolina. The Democratic party want to take the tariff off of fine liquors, fine cigars, fine clothing and expensive jewelry which can only be used by the rich, and put the tax on the land, for the public debt must be paid, the army, the navy, the executive and legislative officers must all be supported, the money must be raised; our rivers and harbors must be improved. The seacoast be kept lighted, public buildings must be erected, and the Democratic party want to collect this vast amount of money from the lands, and not as it is, by the Republican, from the luxuries of life. How do our farmers and mechanics like the picture.

## SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Speaks a Good Word for a Better Navy at a Dinner Party.

Boston, June 14.—The New Hampshire Club held its annual dinner at the Bevere House this afternoon. There were 260 gentlemen present, many of whom are residents of New Hampshire and others, who although citizens of Boston, claim New Hampshire as the place of their nativity. Among the prominent guests of the club were Secretary of the Navy Chandler, Senator Frye, of Maine; Collector Worthington, and Gen. N. P. Banks, all of whom spoke on national affairs. Mr. Chandler made a lengthy and eloquent speech. In referring to naval affairs, he said: "I do not advocate, therefore, expensive construction of naval vessels. We want a few modern steam cruisers. I have no reason under heaven, gentlemen of the House of Representatives and senators, why the United States should not own one cruising vessel in the navy that is faster than any vessel that can be built elsewhere on the face of the earth." [Applause.]

WE CAN BUILD HER IN THIS COUNTRY. We want not twelve nor twenty, but cannot we afford to exhibit one ocean cruising vessel the fastest that human ingenuity can construct? [Applause.] I believe so, and I believe we can afford to build four or five iron-clads for harbor defense, so that we need not bluster and threaten any of the smaller powers of the earth, and run the risk of having two or three of their iron-clads enter the harbor of San Francisco, or Boston or New York, and destroy the commerce of these harbors, and these harbors themselves, while we are getting ready to finish half a dozen iron-clads, which, when finished, will be the

EQUAL OF ANY IN THE WORLD but which we have left unfinished with three or four millions of dollars invested in them for the last seven years. I believe we can afford to finish these iron-clads, and I believe we can afford to experiment in the direction of the construction of torpedoes and torpedo gunboats so that according to the rules of modern science and art applied to destruction we can by our torpedoes defend all our harbors. My programme, as you will see, is not expensive, and it is not expensive, but it is that which is building this great nation, which was once a nation of seamen, but which

TO-DAY IS A NATION OF LANDMEN, so far as foreign commerce is concerned. I believe the people in this country are ready to do something for their navy. I believe congress is ready to do something for its navy. I believe, further, that it only wants the good advice and approval of the New Hampshire Club. I desire to take the occasion to call your attention to something that is of even more importance, that is of far greater importance to the prosperity and welfare of our country than the dilapidated condition of our navy, and that is the condition of the merchant marine. We absolutely need the latter, we do not absolutely need a navy. We only need to prepare a navy for future contingencies, but we are dying daily for the want of a commercial steam marine. Secretary Chandler's address was followed by speeches by Senator Frye, Collector Worthington, and Gen. N. P. Banks. National Republic.

Secretary Chandler is a practical business man, as well as a statesman, and the advice he has given congress, indirectly, through his speech at the New Hampshire Club dinner, at Boston, should be acted upon by this congress. We should have a first class navy, but if we cannot have all, we must have a few first class vessels that will be a credit to this nation. The vessels we now have should be allowed no longer to disgrace the country. If Congress will appropriate money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary it will be honestly and practically invested—not a cent will be lost. There is no man in this country who would use greater care in managing the affairs of that important department than the present Secretary of the Navy, Hon. W. E. Chandler.

## MOORE WHIPPING.

The *Wilmington Star* and *Raleigh Observer* are trying to horse-whip the Democratic party of the state to support their views concerning the present county government. They threaten to hold it if the Democratic party does not step by the present system. Will the masses be lulled by the two great dailies.

## "A Special Disappointment."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4, 1881. I signed your kind letter and liverd care as a sort of special disappointment of Providence to those "impudently" ill of liberty and free thought.

PERSONAL.  
General James H. Brownlow, a brother of Brigadier General Brownlow, of the Post-office Department, and son of the immortal Father and second cousin of the Dogkeeper of the House, had 8 horses during the war killed under him. The same bullet, at Franklin, Tennessee, that broke both his legs killed his horse. Gen. James H. Brownlow was 13 years old when he entered the service in 1862. He was a natural soldier, like the Confederate General Forest. Gen. Frank Armstrong, of the U. S. A., well-known in this city, says that he never collided with Brownlow's regiment of East Tennesseeans that he was not conscious that he had encountered a wall of iron. "Every soldier of my command knew we had rough work ahead when," Gen. Brownlow's regiment was to be repelled. There was never more generous or braver foe than," said Armstrong, yesterday, "than this self-same General Brownlow."

By the way, the living do not often tender to the memory of the dead a more pleasing tribute than this of the living rebel to his enemy of former years who lives no more. Then, too, both Brownlow and Armstrong were Tennesseans; the one a *loyalist*, the other a *rebel*. The lesson taught by the facts recited should be accepted everywhere, and North and South forego their animosities of twenty years ago—*American Register, Democratic, published at Washington, D. C.*

The sentiments expressed by the above article we believe is the one felt by every true hearted soldier, of the late war, whether rebel or Union soldier.

The *Raleigh News and Observer* in commencing a long wretched criticism on Mr. Frank A. Darby's course, says: "Mr. Darby is like the supple young darkey who tried to ride the two trick horse, at old John Robinson's show, when it was last here. The horse divided, and the colored sport, with his spangles and particolored lights, fell flat on the sawdust-ring."

The horses have divided in this case, one is the Republican horse which is continuing straight on in its liberal course, while the Democratic bourbon horse has struck out at near right angles, and Mr. Darby has been dropped, not in awkward, however, but in the judicial chair, put there by the men who have confidence in his integrity and ability to perform the duties with justice and equity, regardless of politics or color.

Mr. Darby has been for many years the leader of the liberal Democrats of this city. A very large majority of the New Hanover county Democrats are liberal, and the consequence was that they controlled the county organization and Mr. D. was at their head.

from the National Farmer.  
BY STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.  
Nothing is more remarkable in our history than the fact that the most important of our national interests should be entirely unrepresented at the national capital. Agriculture, which at all periods of our progress has been the most prominent of our productive powers in the creation and development of our national resources and positive wealth, is wholly unrecognized and an element of national power, or as an object of legislative concern.

The army of 25,000 has a department to manage its minutest movement. It expends \$40,000,000 annually. It produces nothing.

The navy, limited to 11,000 almost destitute of ships, a mere burlesque on efficiency, as compared with any European power—made up of officers, navy stations, and foreign squadrons to flat favorite commanders in foreign climes, expends \$30,000,000 annually.

The post-office is an institution by itself; it is worthy of the Government, the people, and the age.

The State Department is what it is; venerable in precedent, dogmatic in practice; slow, aristocratic, it is the least American of our departments. If it were to drop out, it would not be missed. It is the Rip Van Winkle element in our Government machinery.

The Interior Department is, after the post-office, the only real representative of the people. It is the source of titles for all our public lands; it issues all our patents; it controls, manages, and provides for all our Indians; it distributes and settles our pension rights; it regulates our mines and controls our railroad grants. Its duties are immense; they are performed with commendable ability, but red tape hangs from every window, garlands every alcove, and ties up in stupid uniformity of dullness every intellect not bold enough to say its soul is its own.

Twenty-eight million of our people are directly or indirectly dependent on the products of the farm. The value of farms, according to the last census, was \$10,197,905. The yearly product is now nearly if not quite \$3,000,000,000. We have more than 5,000,000 farms, and out of the \$683,925,947 of our foreign exports, \$729,650,016 was agricultural. Last year we paid for \$642,664,635, for foreign exports besides bringing \$91,160,000 of European gold to enrich our people with farm products.

We have 10,357,981 horses, 1,512,933 mules, 993,870 working oxen, 12,443,503 milch cows, 23,448,500 other cattle, 35,191,656 sheep, and 47,685,951 swine, making an aggregate of farm stock worth \$1,900,569,807. Behold the means of production a single century has accumulated. And yet we are but in the dawn of our achievements. We have the broadest fields, the finest climates, the grandest resources, and the most limitless opportunities to become the most independent, the best supplied, and by all means the most thoroughly educated agriculturists on the globe. The last two weeks have developed the national interest in agricultural advancement in a manner worthy of congress, worthy of the people, and worthy of the country. Le Fevre and Updegraff, of Ohio; Grant, of Vermont; Lacy, of Michigan; Mr. Morey, of Ohio. Mr. Dwight, of New York; Mr. Scales, of North Carolina; Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, and others, have discussed the question of an agricultural department, of their importance.

The fact that during the year ending June 31, 1881, we imported into the United States, \$285,061,003 in agricultural products is sufficient evidence that we have yet much to learn in the way of adapting our infinite variety of soils and climates to the production of prime articles of necessity we are capable of producing, for which we are yet paying tributes to other lands. It has been well said that the application of machinery, steam, and electricity to agriculture is but in its infancy. They are all to be applied to lessen toil and increase production. Every wheel, every lever, every physical appliance that releases a human muscle wakes up the brain and gives it a chance. The farm-house of to-day is a place in comparison to what it was in 1850, light has illumined it, machinery has elevated and refined it, the school-room and newspaper have made it a home of intelligent comfort. The tiller of the soil is sovereign over nature, just in proportion as he is educated to comprehend it, and why should not the Government of the United States devote itself by all the appliances, concentrated ability and intensified means can bring together in departmental instruction to make the science of production equal to the opportunities our unequalled country affords. As Mr. Updegraff truly says, no country on earth has an agricultural interest comparable with ours. "It is confessedly the largest interest in the nation," and yet it is without a department to enlarge, enlighten, protect, and increase its beneficence. Our grain crop in 1880, was 2,697,362,495 bushels. The grain crop of California for ten years is shown to have been of the value of \$18,231,046, or nearly double the gold and silver taken from the mines, which amounted to \$186,406,358 for the same period. A single attested fact is enough to demonstrate the importance of governmental aid in securing the best seeds and the best modes of cultivation. The seeds distributed by the government in 1875, increased the yield nearly 50 per cent. wherever they were tested. In Prussia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Russia, France, and Brazil, the Agricultural Departments of the Government are regarded as of the first importance.

"The farmers are the tax-payers," and, as Jefferson says, "the revenue is the state." And, as Mr. Updegraff truly says, "when our great financial fabrics went down, burying fortunes and enterprise in their ruins; when commerce was stagnant, when our manufacturing were overwhelmed and paralyzed, then the great agricultural products of the country displayed its full unobscured affluence to bring back prosperity and to fortify the nation's credit with the bounty of the nation's surest wealth."

There is every reason why we should have an agricultural department worthy of the nation; there is not one why we should not.

Because, in our last issue in speaking of the nominations of the Anti-Prohibition Liberal party, we said that O. H. Dockery was "one of the smartest and shrewdest politicians in the state," we have been set down as endorsing the nomination and endorsing the election of Dockery. The gentleman, who attempts to place us in this false light, we presume, measures our Democracy by the amount of uncorrupted abuse heaped upon his opponents and also his ability to suppress and falsify truth. If this is the standard of merit, we surely have no cause to take high rank in the Democratic party. We submit that Dockery is one of the most corrupt and dishonest politicians in the state, and this corruption will be verified in the approaching campaign. The simple, uncorrupted change that we endorse Dockery, proves nothing—nothing.

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